

A
D E F E N C E
 OF THE
 R—H—the E—L of B—E,
 FROM THE
 IMPUTATIONS LAID TO HIS CHARGE.
 IN A LETTER
 TO HIS L—DS—P.

B Y
 Sir ARCHY MAC SARCASM, Bart.

*When those who are not blest with wit,
 Nor, for the reins of Power fit,
 Aim not in highest spheres to move,
 They then deserve a People's love.
 But when unfit for State affairs,
 They set a nation by the ears,
 Justice her seat on high assumes,
 And Satire strips him of his plumes.*

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OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROCEEDINGS

TO THE

LAND MANAGEMENT BOARD

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

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OF THE

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FOR THE

LAND MANAGEMENT BOARD



A

DEFENCE, &c.

My LORD!

AT the time when all the nation load
your Lordship with infinite re-
proaches, and charge you with being the
destroyer of its internal peace, by a set of
extraordinary measures, after having given
it, to answer no end at all, an infamous in-
adequate general one; though they lay to
your charge, and that of your Lordship's
dependents, our being laughed at by every

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court

court in Europe on that account; as well as your spiritless conduct, with respect to the payment of the *Manilla ransom* and the *Canada bills*, though now it is above five years since they ought to have been paid. Though, my Lord, they bring these, and a thousand other things against you, yet will I undertake your Lordship's defence; and from some few arguments, attempt to prove, that your Lordship has acted the part most becoming *yourself*, *your country*, and *your situation* and *rank* in it.

And here, my Lord, as I am utterly unknown to your Lordship, I declare, that I am by no means influenced by any party; that if I did not absolutely believe your Lordship to have acted in the manner I have mentioned, and shall attempt to prove, I would not undertake your cause; as no consideration whatever shall tempt me to become a hireling to any party, or be the venal defender of measures, which neither I nor any man in his senses can approve.

First then, my Lord, the body of the English, namely, those unawed by your power, or independent of your Bounty, charge your Lordship with inability and insufficiency to execute, though you had
vanity

vanity enough to undertake the important office you some time since filled. To be a Minister, a Prime Minister, and to fill that high and important office with a dignity and spirit fully adapted to the genius and notions of freeborn Englishmen, requires a man something uncommon.

In a British Minister should be united the solid penetration of his late Majesty, the wit of a Lord *Chesterfield*, the spirit of a *Cromwell*, and the eloquence and wisdom of a *Pitt*. To these should be added, a deep knowledge, like his, of the interest of foreign nations, and a judgment capable of turning them, to the emolument and peace of our own. But who, my good Lord, ever suspected you of having (instead of *all* these requisites) any single *one* of them? They do not charge you, mind that, my Lord, with misapplication of your talents; no, no; they only argue, *ex nihilo nihil fit*, and therefore say, you should not have undertaken an office, to which common sense, if you had had it, would have told you, you was unequal. They therefore, my Lord, lay the whole upon your *Lordship's* vanity, and presumption, which, they say, has brought upon the nation infinitely more miseries, since the peace, than they experi-

enced during the course of a glorious and successful, though expensive war, under the auspices of our late and present most gracious Sovereigns, aided by the abilities and wisdom of your Lordship's patriot predecessor.

But wherein, my Lord, is your Lordship culpable in this? Our late patriot Minister, endeavoured, and was, to a miracle, successful, in disinterestedly serving *his* country; your Lordship, though not in the same way, has been equally so, in serving *yours*. A truce then; no matter in what manner my country is served; if I have not abilities to serve them one way, I'll do it the other; and I shall be sure of the blessings of a few, though I merit the curses of millions.

And, indeed, my Lord, in my eye, your Lordship is here justifiable; for, as I well know, that among the *Scots* it is a most prevailing notion that the *Union* was the greatest curse upon that kingdom that could be; (hence sprung the rebellions of *fifteen* and *forty-five*, and that the hand of Heaven has inflicted severe judgments on the persons and families of those noblemen who were instrumental in accomplishing it; insomuch that they have either fallen to decay and misery,
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or perished, all of them, by untimely deaths; so your Lordship, I am sensible, was willing to avert those miseries from your own family; and, like a patriot, to repair the injury done to their fathers, has brought the children, in shoals, from their old habitations on infertile plains, and fruitless mountains, in Scotland, to ravage at large among the flowry meads and flock-cloath'd hills of England; procured them plenty and peace; raised them to honours and preferment, and repaid their former poverty with ample pensions. These, my Lord, are real services to *your* country; and I must confess this, the surest method to prevent any future insurrection and disturbance from it; since *now* they can eat, nor need fight, as they did *before*, as much for food, as actuated by the restless spirit of rebellion.

But these my lord, these very good deeds for *your* country, the English alledge, as the causes of their present disturbances; since they say, the Scots come, like Pharaoh's locusts, and devour the fruits, for which they (the English) have toiled; on this my Lord, they ground great part of their complaints against your lordship; and name it, as the highest degree of injustice to them.

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But here too, I think your Lordship's adversaries are wrong. Your adversaries are English my Lord, and the English were ever accounted generous as brave; how then will it look in *future* times, when the annals of the *present* shall be read by our posterity; and there it will be found recorded, that their ancestors, contrary to their ancient generosity, were angry, that the hungry were fed, and the naked cloathed; and that they were in tumults, and refused to starve themselves, and their progeny, to feed those, who had been condemned, "*to spin out life, and starve themselves, and flocks*" on barren mountains for ages out of mind; and whom, every history, for the same length of time, had mentioned, as those who were attempting, through the whole space, to ruin and impoverish this, spite of them, till now, happy country, and destroys its order, and government; when they shall, in the impartial page, read, that an instance of this had occurred within less than a quarter of a century before the present period; when they attempted, in open rebellion, to destroy a prince, whose virtuous deeds will shine with the brightest lustre to the latest ages; to make room for the heir of a family, remarkable for nothing, but breach of coronation

ronation oaths, despotic attempts to overturn our ecclesiastical and civil government, and render *England* the seat of slavery and arbitrary power; and whom, the English, with a spirit becoming themselves, had excluded on that account, and called in the august family, the royal heir of which now fills the throne of Great Britain with that dignity and justice, that he truly is, as he is called, the *Father of his People*. How my lord, will our children read this? will it not be with astonishment? will they not hold up their hands, in amazement, that their fathers would not quietly agree to give up liberty and food, and patiently submit to be starved? to be sure they will: allowing this to be so, your lordship is again justified.

The second charge they bring against your Lordship, is a great degree of partiality, and a violent desire of revenge. that you still retain those notions, which, say they, you imbibed with your mother's milk; and that they being a descendent from, and partly related to, a justly excluded family; you follow your motto with the greatest degree of arrogance; and seem yourself to be eaten up with the spirit, which so fatally actuated the unfortunate monarch, whose
name

name you bear; and whose family, you claim alliance with.

As a proof of this, they bring upon the carpet the affair of Mr. Wilkes; who, say they, is now suffering, and has all along, supposing him the author of a certain famous paper, suffered, for having told truth; truth, which your Lordship and your creatures could not bear to hear; because conscience dictated to you, that it really was so: they charge to your Lordship's account, the miseries he has undergone; his long exile from his native country, where he would have been the ornament of the senate, and the grand stickler for the liberty of the subject, against Caledonian encroachments; that to the last mentioned influence 'twas, that he owed the loss of his city-election; through the chicanery of a *Scotchified* L—M—r; and that, after having by the freest, and most uncorrupted election, that ever was known, carried the county, he was, on his surrender, not admitted to bail; nor has since been allowed it, though the most learned arguments, supported by the constant practice of the courts, for time immemorial, were brought by his council, to prove it legal. That it is to this fatal obstinacy, and desire of revenge, that he

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owes his imprisonment, through your Lordship's influence over your countryman, and creature; and, that, from a desire of seeing a man, whom all England, from his spirited behaviour, are bound to admire and esteem, that on the 10th instant eight people lost their lives by the hands of your Lordship's countrymen. It is to this they impute the absolute murder of one of the worthiest youths, whose opening virtues ever promised to have been an ornament to society. To this, the admission of two of his murderers to bail, and that after they had been found so by the coroner's inquest, while to a writ of outlawry bail was denied. Yet these, my Lord, are charges which, heavy as they seem, I will attempt to vindicate, nor doubt I of succeeding.

As first, a m—— of ft—— can do no wrong; therefore, his actions are not to be meddled with, nor his conduct called in question by any thing beneath majesty itself. Consequently, Mr. Wilkes, supposing him the author (which he was not) of the paper in question, had no business nor right to interfere with your Lordship's *manœuvres*, and he justly suffers. Had the author, whoever he was, suffered you quietly to
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have gone on, and given you the adulation, justly your Lordship's due, for the many excellent measures you had taken, *patriot like*, to raise *your* dearly beloved country from the ignominy it has long laboured under, without the least thought of poor England's suffering from them, it would have been well. But since he dared boldly to impeach your Lordship's judgment and measures, of either weakness or partiality, he justly suffers; and let him suffer. Shall an English vassal dare to assert his right? Shall an Englishman dare to speak his mind when your Lordship's conduct is the subject? Or dare to print the general voice of his countrymen thereon? No. If he does, let general warrants, arbitrary as those of France, seize him; break up his house, and seize his most private papers. Let things, concealed by him in the deepest recesses of his closet, unseen even by his nearest, dearest, and most intimate friends, be brought to light; and let him be convicted of publishing what no eye but his own, the author's, and his servant's that stole a copy from him, ever saw. Let him be assassinated by a seven months practised *target shooter*, a *Dunn* or a *Honbes*; and thence let all Englishmen know, that a m——, whether
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in power or behind the curtain, is not to be even suspected of doing wrong. And should a body of harmless, ignorant people, assemble together, to view, with a generous pleasure, the man whose sufferings, for the defence of the general cause, engage them to pity him; should a woman with child be selling oranges, apples, and nuts, or a man be selling his hay, and setting on the wheel of his cart, among them; let them be shot by Scotchmen; kill both root and branch; what are they good for? And let innocence be barbarously murdered on its own premises; the murderers, though found to be so, by a coroner's inquest, shall be bailed; for the slain were common wretches; almost as abject as the Scottish vassals who destroyed them: let none then presume to call in question, even by a look of disapprobation, your lordship's abilities or conduct; that is far, far beyond the reach of common understandings, which can only just tell right from wrong; and those possessed of them, are only fit

To do the drudgery thy're made for,
And dye like dogs in ditches.

A third charge brought against your
lordship, and your managers, is the non-
C 2 payment

payment of the *Manilla ransom*, and the *Canada bills*; in consequence, say those spirited slaves, the English, of a languid application for them; they, I suppose, would advise your Lordship to send an army to the gates of Paris, or a fleet to Cadiz, to demand a categorical answer; and, if that answer was not in the agreeable stile, to let our bull dogs thunder out two-and-forty-pounded Anathema's, against those places, and their inhabitants, till the just demand was complied with: they, I suppose, will say, that those delays are only made by the respective courts, till such time as they have employed the sums due to the valour of our brave soldiers and sailors, in providing to face us again, and render their services again necessary.

But permit me, my lord, to say for you, that lenitive measures are best; that, nor France, nor Spain, have ever attempted to disturb our *Commerce*, or destroy our *American friendships*, till such time as they were in a condition, as they filily thought, to do it. That they are now our very good neighbours; that they have suffered heavily through the whole war; are greatly distressed; and that, should we *now* demand

mand those sums, and insist on the direct payment, it would be *ungenerous, unbriton-like*, and beneath us; and that if they should (a thing they are unused to) break the peace, 'twill not cost us above *four hundred thousand lives*, and an *hundred millions of money*, to reconquer them; for, that our soldiers and sailors will, through resentment, fight with redoubled vigour on the occasion; and then, when subdued, another gentle, generous P——e will be the consequence.

That P——e, though I must observe, my lord, is one of the heaviest charges they bring against your lordship: they, my lord, are insolent enough to call that P——e inadequate, and infamous; to say, that the lives of thousands, and a vast expence of treasure, was to no purpose thrown away, only to prove that we could conquer, like men, and afterwards, like children, give away the play-things we had been so long struggling for, tired of them as soon as we had them. That the lives of a *Wolfe*, a *Gardner*, a *Townshend*, and a *Howe*, were to no purpose, bravely lost in the cause of their country. That an *Amberst*, a *Monkton*, a *Granby*, and a *Ferdinand*, conquered
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in vain; since all the trophies of their valour are now surrendered to the politic arts of a smiling, cajoling, treacherous foe. This, my lord, is indeed a heavy charge, and I confess I scarcely know how to get over it.

But first, my Lord, let me tell them, what I once before, in this letter, argued; that the English, like the *Macedonian*, or *Swedish madman*, conquer only for the name; that glory, not profit, is their sole pursuit; and that, however narrow minds may be actuated, British, true British generosity will ever restore what they have before taken; that the *Havannah*, on which their thoughts principally turn, and the obtaining of which cost so many thousand of Englishmen their lives, though, by the Spaniards themselves, confessed to be the key to that store of wealth, which they annually draw from New Spain, was not worth retaining; that numbers of men must have died there; the place being so very unhealthy; as was evident, from the few (*only five or six thousand*) who died there after our reduction of the place, through the generosity (of I know not who) in suffering the sick Spaniards to have the proper place of accommodation, while the sick
and

and wounded English, were, during the wet and rainy season, obliged to lay in tents; the sun, immediately after the rains, rendering them like hot baths; that, as for the rest of the conquests, they were unworthy our notice; that the capture of them, during the war, served for the present, to impoverish our enemies; and, that that done, and they forced to a p---, (no matter what kind of one) 'twas enough, and they ought to set down contented. Do, my Lord, attempt to convince them of this; and they never more will pretend to common sense, or to quarrel with a p---e, which all Europe laughs at.

Common sense, my Lord, is a dangerous thing; and these who are possessed of it, will not, readily, give up their pretensions to an ability of judging, between light and shade, or good and evil; this same common sense, the common English, in general, have, 'tis as natural to them, as the use of their common tongue; the first step, therefore, my Lord, to be taken by your Lordship, is by some means, either to blind the eyes and stop the ears of Englishmen, or else, take away their discernment; and I dare venture to affirm, that every measure,
either

either publicly or privately dictated, and advised by your Lordship, be it ever so insalutary, will go down ; nor, as your Lordship's *Friend*, Churchill, observes, of all your deeds,

Will one trace remain,
In the dull region of an English brain.

I have hitherto, my Lord, attempted to vindicate your Lordship from the aspersions, which malevolence and that freedom of judging, which English claim as their natural prerogative, cloud the clearness of your Lordship's abilities with. Had I had an abler head to dictate, a stronger judgment to discern, or a greater eloquence to employ, in your lordship's behalf, I should, with the highest pleasure, have made use of them ; since I have not, let me entreat your Lordship to accept of them, such as they are.

It requires the greatest abilities to defend a cause, which to the general eye, seems, and that with the utmost reason, to be a bad one. Good measures need no vindication ; their consequences will ever be the strongest arguments in their favour ; while those which are really bad, will require the
abilities

abilities of a N——n to varnish them, and even he may fail in the undertaking.

If, all the way through, I have considered your Lordship, as the soul of the British councils, tho' not nominally, at present, *premier*, I have but spoke the general voice of the nation; and will only farther observe, that while England subsists, as a kingdom, its natives will ever resent measures they cannot approve, as well as hand down, as a treasure, dear as their liberties, to the latest posterity, the name of the man who is at once, a *good* man, a *good* minister, and an *Englishman*.

Should your Lordship still persist in spite of contradicting nature, and deficient ability in attempting to hold the reins of government, may you in your future measures be happy enough to be advised to those which may restore tranquility to the present disturbed state of affairs, and gain that esteem from the people which you at present are so much in want of. But might I presume to advise your Lordship, you should fix it deeply in your mind, that at the time when

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popular prejudice prevails so justly against you, for your Lordship.

The post of honour is a private station.

For should your Lordship propose or execute any measure, were it ever so well calculated for the public service, I fear so mean is the general opinion of your Lordship's abilities, they would meet with but a very indifferent reception from a people, whom your Lordship has irritated by a set of measures so very little adapted to ease the weight of misery, which like an impending cloud, has, during your Lordship's administration, hung over this nation; and already discharged part of its baleful influences on it.

By retiring, your Lordship will give the nation, thus justly irritated, a greater proof of your modesty, prudence, and goodwill for it, than ever you did before. By this means you may restore peace to a people, who while you are near, let whatever bad measures be either proposed or followed, will stigmatize you with the odium of them; and though, perhaps unjustly, mark you as the object of their resentment. By this means

means you will have an opportunity of shining conspicuously as the private nobleman, and may at last, when death in old age shall seize you as his victim, go to the grave, followed by the blessings as much as you now are by the hatred of the *million*.

I have the honour to be,

With *due* respect,

My LORD!

Your Lordship's most obedient

Servant,

ARCHY MAC SARCASM,

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I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

MALCOLM D.

Yours truly, Malcolm D.

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ARCHIE MAC GILLIVRAY